37. (Previously presented) A method as in claim 33, further comprising rotating the body about the rotational axis at a rate in the range from about 30 rpm to about 90 rpm.

38. (Currently amended) A method for facilitating the mixing of a fluid, the method comprising:

providing a container containing a polymer array, wherein the container is only partially filled with a fluid that reacts with the polymer array to form a bubble therein;

coupling the container to a holding device comprising a rotational axis, a pair of end members extending from the rotational axis and one or more walls extending between the end members parallel to the rotational axis, such that the polymer array is substantially perpendicular to the rotational axis; and

rotating the holding device about the rotational axis such that the **fluid is agitated** ~~bubble agitates the fluid~~ to mix the fluid within the container.

39. (Previously presented) A method as in claim 38, wherein the container defines a chamber, the chamber including a pair of closely spaced-apart faces that are separated by walls to define a narrow interior, wherein one of the faces defines a planar surface on which the probe array is disposed.

40. (Previously presented) A method as in claim 39, wherein the walls of the chamber are set at angles sufficient to agitate the fluid when rotated.

41. (Previously presented) A method as in claim 38, wherein the fluid contains at least one target molecule and the polymer array contains complementary probe sequences, wherein agitation of the fluid by the bubble increases the hybridization rate between the target molecule and the probe sequences.

42. (Previously presented) A method for facilitating the mixing of a fluid, the method comprising:

providing an oven having an open interior;

providing a container containing a polymer array and a fluid;

coupling the container to a holding device comprising a rotational axis, a pair of end members extending from the rotational axis and one or more walls extending between the

end members parallel to the rotational axis, such that the polymer array is substantially perpendicular to the rotational axis; and

rotatably positioning the holding device within the interior of the oven and rotating the holding device about the rotational axis such that the fluid is agitated to mix the fluid within the container; and

supplying heat to the interior of the oven while rotating the holding device.

43. (Currently amended) A method as in claim 42, wherein the container is only partially filled with the fluid to form a bubble therein, **wherein the fluid contains at least one target molecule and the polymer array contains complementary probe sequences, and wherein agitation of the fluid by the bubble increases the hybridization rate between the target molecule and the probe sequences** ~~such that the bubble agitates the fluid to mix the fluid within the container when rotated~~.

44. (Previously presented) A method as in claim 42, wherein the container defines a chamber, the chamber including a pair of closely spaced-apart faces that are separated by walls to define a narrow interior, wherein one of the faces defines a planar surface on which the polymer array is disposed.

45. (Previously presented) A method as in claim 44, wherein the walls of the chamber are set at angles sufficient to agitate the fluid when rotated.